

J. H. Leonard

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Petroleum Monopoly.

The combination known as the South Improvement Company, which seeks to control the prices and rates of freight of petroleum meets with opposition and well-deserved opprobrium everywhere. The receivers and refiners in New York, in opposition, have organized the New York Petroleum Association, to act in concert with others, including parties at Oil Center. The overthrow of the old Board of Directors controlling the Erie Railroad has had an adverse influence upon the monopoly combination, whose scheme may thus be thwarted. The New York Association has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the interest of the New York refiners and dealers is not sympathy or interest with the South Improvement Company in any system of railroad or transportation rebate on freights or carrying charges.
Resolved, That the only sound and permanent basis upon which to re-establish trade is by open competition, and to this end this meeting pledges co-operation.

There is a large fleet of vessels due New York and at the outports from India, China, the leading ports of Europe. Among the recent arrivals is the ship Game Cock, from Melbourne, with a cargo of wool. The Game Cock made a most successful round trip, realizing about \$17,500 freight money for her owners. Three ships are also due at Boston, from Melbourne, with wool.

Agricultural Science.

It was truly affirmed by the Washington Convention that it is now more than ever essential that farming should be carried on scientifically. Intellect and education are as essential for the successful cultivation of the soil, as they are in most other pursuits. Not only as a chemical knowledge of the constituents of the soil needful, but the kind of subsistence that should be applied for maintaining its reproductive powers calls for the best faculties of the mind. Knowledge of the habits of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, too, and the best mode of feeding, is the essential requirement in the education of a farmer. His mechanical ingenuity is also called forth; for now, so much is done by machines of all kinds, he is not a first-class farmer who does not understand something of the use of mechanics' tools. Then, naturally, science, chemistry and mechanics ought to form the very inducements of the farmer's education. In fact, whatever be the kind of land he occupies, no other employment calls for so much of practical or theoretical knowledge. It was said of a certain incongruously made up and ineffective British cabinet, that the round men were put in square holes, and the square men into round holes; and this is what we see constantly happening in ordinary life. One successful speculator is apt to seduce one hundred adventurers into bankruptcy. Appearances, rather than realities, are too much both the aim and criterion in all phases of life.

About Window-Glass &c.

A few days since, one of our leading wholesale houses advised us that a distant buyer complained that the price charged him for window-glass was too high, beyond the quotations as reported in our Price List, in consequence of which considerable correspondence ensued and much ill-feeling engendered.

The quotations for glass are generally given by the manufacturers to all jobbers and dealers who are careful to notify their correspondents of any change as soon as made. If the same precaution had been observed, in this respect, toward us by the jobbers or wholesale dealers, no trouble could possibly arise. There are some who look upon commercial quotations as detrimental to their trade, and, therefore, withhold information, in the hope, perhaps, of obtaining better prices, hence, bad and evil results are sure to follow. The card rates for glass are uniform to all dealers in direct correspondence with manufacturers. It is manifest, therefore, that we rely upon the jobbers to advise us promptly of all changes, and by so doing, they will surely advance their own interest; the opportunity being given them every week, as we never fail to call for such information. The fault—if there be any—was not ours. We endeavor to discharge our duty in faithfully representing the market, but as we are neither merchants nor manufacturers we cannot establish prices.

The number of English silk umbrellas smuggled into America yearly by tourists, and the employees of the steamship companies, has been increasing so rapidly that the New York trade has been thoroughly ruined, and there is hardly one house that can afford to keep a stock. The American Umbrella Association has discovered that nearly every passenger returning from Europe brings several silk umbrellas for himself and friends without paying duty.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, have entered into an agreement uniting and consolidating all their interests, under which equal dividends are to be paid upon the stock of the two companies. The ordinary and current business of each company is to continue to be transacted by the officers of each company as heretofore, subject to the general control of a joint committee.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped cooperage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way. Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON

WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

RYE WHISKY,

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

BY LAMBERTUS-1825.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would not ask to choose my way;
Content with what He will bestow,
Assured He will not let me stray,
So as He leads, my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in Him confiding.

Just as God leads I am content;
I rest me calmly in His hands;
That which He has decreed and sent—
That which His will for me commands,
I would that He should all fulfill,
That I should do His gracious will,
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads, I all resign;
I trust me to my Father's will!
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill;
That which His love ordained as right,
Before He brought me to the light,
My all to Him resigning.

Just as God leads me, I abide;
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever at my side—
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go,
Oft amid thorns and briars seen;
God does not yet His guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How, by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true, He leads me still.

COME.

Come to me when the earth is fair
With all the freshness of the spring,
When life fills all the liquid air,
And when the woods with music ring,
When all the waking flowers rejoice,
And birds remain in joy of voice.

Come to me when the summer's heat
Is strong the breeze of spring to kill,
When gardens with perfume are sweet,
And when the languid moon is still;
Come when the open buds disclose
The glory of the full-blown rose.

Come to me when summer fades,
And all the rose's sweets are dead—
When Autumn robes the saddening glades,
When purple heather turns to red;
Come to me when the wrinkled leaf
Falls like the tear of constant grief.

Come chiefly when all warmth is lost,
When autumn to stern winter yields;
Come when the bitter edge of frost
Shrouds all the verdure of the fields;
Come when all else is dark and drear,
Thy presence then is doubly dear.

An Old Prophecy.

The following, regarded as "Mother Ship-ton's Prophecy," was published in 1611:

"Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.

THE STORY OF COELIO.

FROM THE ALDINE FOR APRIL.

Masking his face with a long gray beard, and enveloped in a great Spanish cloak, he and his attendant went forth into the dark streets of Brussels in quest of adventure.

They had not proceeded far in the direction of the river, when their attention was drawn to a person hurrying with rapid but uncertain steps to the bridge. By his excited gestures, the King surmised that he was some unfortunate creature driven by despair to seek a watery grave. He therefore hastened after him, and, together with Gomez, arrived just in time to prevent his leaping over the parapet into the river.

"Stop! for God's sake stop!" cried Philip II.

"Who may you be? Let me alone, I say. My life's my own, and I suppose I may do as I choose with it."

"That you may not. It belongs to God who gave it. He alone may take it."

"Wherefore, then, does He not provide me the wherewithal to sustain it? He feeds the vermin, but leaves man so dependent that he may die of starvation, as I am doing. Unhand me, I say, unhand me!"

The desperate man sought for his rapier, but it was gone.

"What misfortune has driven you to this rash extremity?" asked the King.

"Sir, this is my misfortune, and may it never be yours. I have not tasted food for two days."

"Alas! poor youth."

He was a tall, lank young man who, had he been properly fed and clothed, would have been remarkably handsome. His bony frame was elegantly

Waters shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through the hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk—
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white and black and green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

The Bride of My Heart.

Here's health to the bride of my heart,
To the woman whose love I possess;
Her eye is as bright
As a star of the night,
Her bosom as fair
As the rose in her hair,
And she opens her arms to my tender caress,
With a whisper which tells me we never shall part!

Here's a health to the bride of my heart!
Full of beauty in outward adorn—
With grace in her mien
She lingers between
An angel and mortal—
As love's open portal
Reveals her fond image in dreams of the morn,
I feel that our twin souls are never apart.

Here's a health to the bride of my heart!
She is mine through the shadows of life;
The fall of a word
Not often is heard
Between us at times,
Yet musical chimes
In our hearts are revealing that husband and wife,
As to soul, are united, and never can part!

"HAPPY-GO-LUCKY."

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Happy-Go-Lucky has cheeks rosy red,
Ten times a day he will stand on his head.
Happy-Go-Lucky is brimful of fun,
Up in the morning as soon as the sun,
Sliding on banisters all the way down,
Playing at cirrus and bumping his crown.
When he has shocked all the house with a fright,
Off he goes screaming with roguish delight.

Happy-Go-Lucky once climbed up a tree,
Just to look round and see what he could see.
Crack went the bough! Such a terrible fall!
Didn't hurt Happy-Go-Lucky at all!
Maybe the fairies, with some potent charm,
Because he's so cheerful, have kept him from harm.
Mother so wishes that he would be still
Only for once; but the rogue never will.

Happy-Go-Lucky runs out in the streets,
Asks into dinner each beggar he meets;
Happy-Go-Lucky—now, just think of that—
Tied granny's spectacles on the poor cat!
When he knows mother is going to scold,
Up he trots gravely, in tears, I am told;
Then he will kiss her and hug her with joy—
Any one got such an out-and-out boy?

built, slender and graceful, yet strong. His eyes were black and fiery, his brow broad and intellectual, his features regular, but at present much marred by their extreme meagerness. The expression of his countenance under favorable circumstances would have been open and engaging, but misery had stamped it with a haggard, careworn look, piteous to behold. The King of Spain, putting his hand firmly on the young man's shoulder, again sighed, "Alas! poor boy."

"Don't stand there sighing and looking at me. In the name of the saints in heaven, can you give me food—food and employment? If not, let me end my miseries."

"Young man, look into my face. See, does it look careworn?"

"Very much so."

"Well, young sir, when you have gone through as much of agony as myself, then you may think of leaving this world in search of another, where, as a just punishment for your crime, a worse fate awaits you. Who are you? Whence come you? Above all—here Philip searched for the tiny crucifix that hung from the rosary he wore round his wrist—"are you a Catholic?"

"Who dares to question it?" exclaimed the young man, haughtily.

"I am."

"Are you a gentleman?" questioned the King.

"By my patron saint, I am, sir—as true a gentleman as ever wore a sword."

"Gentleman or not, you are a Christian. Come, follow me, and I will give you supper and a bed for the night. To-morrow we—that is, I," continued the King, with difficulty restraining himself from the use of the royal "we," "will further question you as to what you can do to earn your livelihood for the future. Here, Gomez, lead the way."

Holding the rescued youth firmly by the hand, lest he should escape, Philip, preceded by Ruy Gomez, bent his steps toward the palace.

On the way curiosity, one of the strongest passions of this great sovereign, got the better of his charity, and, notwithstanding the young man was so weak as to render his answers almost inaudible, the King obtained from him the outline of his history. He was, he said, one Alfonso Sanchez Coelio, a native of Portugal, and a portrait painter by profession. He had been driven from Spain by order of the Marquis Don Luis de Maria-va, Governor of Badajoz, for the crime of falling in love with his Excellency's daughter, Dona Estafania, in whose company he had been much thrown during a considerable time employed in the execution of his picture. He had wandered to the Netherlands in the hope of obtaining work. But although he had done all in his power to earn his bread, he had in every case failed, and for two days had not tasted food. He was too proud to beg, and, maddened by want, had sought to free himself of his miseries by a violent death.

The King provided Coelio, as he promised, with a substantial meal and a good bed, and the next morning he awoke much refreshed, to find Ruy Gomez by his couch, holding in his hand a handsome suit of clothes for his service. Vainly did he question the shrewd Ruy as to the condition of his unknown benefactor. Ruy informed him that the gentleman was named Don Paez; that he was in the service of his Catholic Majesty, and that presently, when he had finished his collation, the Senor Don Paez would come to him and talk of his prospects for the future.

Accordingly, when Sanchez Coelio had dispatched an excellent breakfast, the King, still wearing his disguise, entered.

The first impulse of the grateful young man was to raise the hand of the supposed venerable Don Paez to his lips and thank him for his kindness, and, above all, for having prevented his committing so fatal a crime as suicide.

Don Paez listened to him with kindness.

"Young gentleman, we—that is, I, am convinced that the fearful act which you contemplated last night was the result of starvation, which had deprived you of your reason. As we have taken some interest in you, and are desirous of providing for your future, we—I am willing, since you say you are a painter of portraits, that you should take a likeness of myself. But on the one condition, that it be finished on the feast day of our daughter Maria. It wants one month to the holy day of our Lady Mary of Mount Carmel. We intend this picture as a present to our—my—daughter. Can you paint so rapidly?"

"I can, sir."

"My servant will pay you two hundred ducats in advance for the picture. He will also escort you to a lodging I have prepared for you, and to which I will repair for the sittings for my picture. I am, as you have doubtless dis-

covered, employed about the person of his Most Catholic Majesty, and our sovereign often passes through these apartments; and, as he objects to the smell of paints and oils, I think it more becoming that my portrait be painted without the palace. As I am in service about the King's person in the day, I can only come to you at night. Can you paint by lamplight?"

"I can, sir."

"Above all things, mention to no one, I beseech you, that I am having my portrait painted. Mention my name to no one. Guard your tongue and never come to the palace to inquire for me; I object to persons coming here on business. If you require anything ask it of Ruy Gomez; he has orders to serve you in all things. To-night, at nine o'clock, I will be with you. Farewell."

Before Coelio could answer, the disguised King had disappeared. Ruy Gomez escorted the painter to a spacious apartment situated in a remote part of the city. There he discovered painting materials, canvas, easels, pencils, and colors ready prepared for his use. That night, and for many nights following, Philip arrived punctually at nine o'clock; if detained over night, he came very early in the morning.

The portrait was finished with such finish and fine coloring that the King, who was a good judge of art, pronounced it a masterpiece.

About a week before it was finished, Philip informed his new protegee that he had mentioned him to his Majesty, who had appointed the hour of noon on the following day for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the new artist, and also to fix a time to sit for a portrait of his royal self.

I will not venture to describe the feelings of joy with which Coelio received this news, nor his visions of future glory, terminating in a brilliant marriage with Dona Estafania.

Punctually at the stroke of mid-day Coelio found himself, with beating heart, in the presence of the King of Spain. It would have been impossible for him to recognize the aged Don Paez in the stately sovereign who stood before him. Philip was at this time in the bloom of youth, as Titian has presented him to us. So slender, yet so well proportioned, that, although he was not above the middle height, he appeared tall. His hair and beard were exceedingly fair, his brow broad and intellectual, his eyes blue, clear and penetrating, and his expression majestic and commanding. He wore a suit of black velvet slashed with satin, and upon his head a black cap with feathers. Beneath his ruff of fine lace hung upon his breast the gorgeous collar of the Golden Fleece.

"Sanchez Coelio," he said, in a somewhat stern tone, "we hear from our good servant, Don Paez, that you are an artist of some skill. It is our purpose that you paint our portrait."

"Your majesty," said Coelio, bowing low.

"Silence! interrupt us not. This picture must be finished by the day of St. Philip, our holy patron. There are three weeks to the time."

"Your Majesty," again broke in Coelio.

"Speak not until we have had our say. We intend to be painted in the character of our holy patron, St. Philip, and will take our first sitting this very day. What is it you would say to us?"

"This much, your Majesty, and no more. I cannot undertake the task of painting your Majesty's picture by St. Philip's day, because I cannot begin it for at least a week, although it is the greatest honor and ambition of my life to serve your Majesty in this matter."

"Our servant, Don Paez, assures us that you paint with marvelous rapidity."

"Save your Majesty! I have promised to finish the likeness of the Senor Don Paez by the festival of his daughter. He saved my life and has paid me in advance on condition that it be finished by that day. I have given him my promise; I must fulfill it."

"Sir Coelio," said the King, assuming a terrible aspect, "know that we have some reason to believe you an impostor, and that you have deceived our most worthy servant Paez. There are those within who know you better than you think for."

"Let them appear!" exclaimed Sanchez Coelio, with impetuous indignation. "Let them appear! I do not fear them, whoever they may be. Never has a lie passed my lips; never have I committed an action for which I need blush—never but once, and then I was driven by want and misery to seek to free myself from a life which had become an intolerable burden. Your servant, Don Paez, saved me. I impose upon him? No! I would die first. Bring forward those who know me better than I think for, and then, King Philip, truth shall put calumny to the blush."

The King struck three times heavily upon the floor with his sword. Sud-

denly the door opened, and who should appear before the astonished painter but the Marquis de Mariavalle, leading Dona Estafania?

The young lover stood for a moment like one under a spell. Then he opened his arms and folded the beautiful, faithful girl to his heart. He turned toward the King, who drew from beneath his cloak the gray beard and locks of his disguise and held them up before the astonished artist.

"Philip of Spain and Don Paez are one and the same. May Sanchez Coelio, whom Don Paez has learned to love, be ever true to Philip. Marquis de Mariavalle, we ask of you the hand of your daughter, Dona Estafania, for our court painter and beloved friend, Don Alfonso Sanchez de Coelio."

"That which the King asks a subject may not deny," answered the old courtier, bowing low before his sovereign.

"God bless you, Sanchez," said King Philip, as he placed the hand of Estafania in that of Coelio. "May you both be as happy as I"—lowering his voice—"am wretched."

Miscellaneous.

The Cost of Living.

Much has been printed relative to the cost of subsistence in this city and vicinity. Some of these communications are instructive to heads of families, while others are simply nonsense. The results arrived at are indeed singularly diverse, some of the writers claiming that they find no difficulty in supporting a family of four or five persons on less than \$1,000 per annum, while others maintain that they cannot make ends meet on \$5000 per annum. Some even go so far as to say they live comfortably on \$800 or \$900 per annum. Of course everything is colored according to the writer's standpoint—that which would be ample and luxurious, according to one, being on the borders of downright poverty in the estimation of another. In regard to the single point of the average daily cost of the food consumed by a person, the estimates of different writers range from 22 to 38, 50 and 60 cents. The further we go from absolute necessity into the region of luxuries the greater, of course, is the difference of opinion as to what is becoming and desirable. The nearest we can come to a general deduction from the facts presented is to say that there is a sort of respectable line of living, which, in different communities, varies considerably on the scale of expense. That is to say, that an amount of money that would be amply sufficient to support a family comfortably, if not luxuriously in the rural districts, would not suffice to raise such a family from the surrounding squalor and filth of our large cities. There can be no doubt that the cost of living is too high, owing to the multiplicity of taxes we have to pay, some of which are unnecessary, yet something of the dissatisfaction that exists is unquestionably due to reckless extravagance, which seems to have been an outgrowth of the war.

The Department of State has received a decree from President Juarez granting to foreign merchandise the right to transit across Mexican territory. It confers the right to transfer goods from the frontier custom-house near the Mexican coast to the neighboring ports, and vice versa from the ports of the Republic near the frontier to neighboring custom-houses at the frontier, subject to certain restrictions and conditions. Goods entered for transit are to be protected by safe conducts issued by the port or custom-house where introduced; the owners of the goods to give bonds for the entire amount of the tariff dues, to be paid in case the return conduct shall not be presented at the expiration of the proper term, which is fixed at one day for every three leagues of the road which the goods must take in order to leave Mexican territory. Merchandise must follow the route laid down in the safe conduct, and any deviation will be considered a case of smuggling. Foreign goods for simple transit will pay, on the issuance of the safe conduct at the port or frontier custom-house, five per cent. in coin of the total duties imposed thereon by the existing tariff, which will be the only duty paid to Government for the simple transit, and they shall be exempt from any additional (including municipal) duties.

A bill for the refunding of the Cotton tax by means of an issue of Government bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. gold interest, and redeemable in gold at the end of forty years, has been introduced into the House of Representatives by a member from Mississippi. By its terms, three commissioners, at a salary of \$6,000 annually, are to be appointed by the President, to hear and determine all claims for the repayment of the tax. The bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for two weeks ending March 19th, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Fire place grate, R. P. Sause, Louisville Ky.

Combined pinch and edger, C. E. Heintz, Louisville, Ky.

Railway switch, P. Carrigan, Sturgeon, Mo.

March 12th, carriage wheel, J. Woodburn, St. Louis, Mo.

Fruit drier, S. C. Barth, Indianapolis, Ind.

Detaching horses from carriages, J. Sommers, Kokomo, Ind.

Fire kindler, S. F. Watson, Richmond, Ind.

Lifting jack, H. Clement, Rising Sun, Ind.

Tray holder, O. Fahnestuck, Indianapolis, Ind.

The lifter, J. H. Koontz, Yorktown, Ind.

Hay elevator, A. S. Brown, Delphi, Ind.

Lifting jack, J. T. Hamilton, Greensburg, Ind.

Cultivator, J. T. W. Larrabee, Newton, Ind.

Churn, J. A. Marine, Mooresville, Ind.

Car starter, C. B. Broadwell, New Orleans, La.

Corn planter, S. L. Dinnell, Humboldt, Tenn.

Oscillating steam engine, G. F. Lourey, Lake Mississippi, Miss.

Instrument for ejecting air from fruit jars, J. H. Parish, Talladega, Ala.

Composition for blacking and polishing boots and shoes, H. A. Reams, Durham, N. Carolina.

Apparatus for converting reciprocating into rotary motion, R. M. Fryer, Nashville, Tenn.

Motor, S. L. Langdon, New Orleans, La.

Projectile for fire arms, (re-issue), C. Madwell, New Orleans, La.

The London Economist states that the mere apprehension of a renewal of the old difficulties with this country depressed several of the leading English railway stocks from 8 to 15 per cent., while the securities of foreign Governments fell from 1 to 4 per cent. The Turkish securities being effected three-eighths per cent. more than even those of our own Government. Such a sudden and wholesale depression of securities, the Economist says, involved losses amounting to several times the sum required to cover the direct losses occasioned by the Alabama and other cruisers. Thus in raising a storm of popular indignation over the American case, in order to produce an effect on the Geneva Conference, English politicians and press only succeeded in involving their own countrymen in enormous pecuniary losses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Convention with Belgium, of 1858, must be construed to exempt the vessels of that Government from the payment of tonnage dues when sailing between Belgium and the United States at stated times; or, in other words, forming part of a regular line between the countries mentioned. Vessels of the United States are subject to the payment once a year of heavy tonnage tax, and the exemption of the Belgian vessels is likely to lead to dissatisfaction on the part of American owners, and probably to additional legislation on the subject.

During the Franco-Prussian war a great deal of fun was poked at the New Jersey editor who read in the patches that "Bazaine had moved kilometers out of Metz." He then upon sat down and wrote an editorial in which he said he was delighted to hear that all the kilometers had been removed, and that the innocent people of Metz were no longer endangered by the presence of those engines of war, standing upon a volcano, as it were. And then he went on to describe some experiments made with kilometers in the Crimea, in which one of them exploded and blew a fragment out of water.

The San Francisco Call says that the experiments in Rame culture, in Alameda County, near that city, last season, resulted with unqualified success; that the coming season a considerable area of land will be devoted to the cultivation of the plant, and very sanguine expectation is indulged that it can be rendered a very profitable crop. It adds that a machine has been procured to dress the fibers of market, which will command, when properly prepared, from \$250 to \$300 per ton, according to quality.

One of the prettiest of Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds.

On Christmas morning every gable, gate-way or barn-door decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed to the top of a long pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will cove to have a handful for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas day remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter.

News for the Farmer.

Ginseng—Its Commercial Value.

The *Panax quinque-folium*, or Ginseng, belongs to the natural order Araliaceae. It is a perennial, tuberose spindle-shaped root. The stem is annual, about a foot high, simple, round, smooth, and at the summit branches into petioles. The leaves are compound, consisting of five—more rarely seven or three—petiole, oblong, lanceolate, ovate, acuminate, serrate leaflets. The flowers are small, greenish, and arranged in a simple umbel, supported by a peduncle which rises from the fork of the stem. The plant is indigenous; and is found in rich, open woodlands in most parts of the United States. Almost all the members of the Araliaceae—Ginseng—family are aromatic. The *Aralia spinosa* L. Angelica tree or Hercules' club, is a most beautiful and peculiarly ornamented tree, which abounds south of Memphis, but is quite hardy here and unique in its growth, whether its bark, leaves or flowers are considered.

The Ginseng is a wild, aromatic, nervine tonic, and anodyne in large doses. Its properties are similar to those of valerian; it is considerably used in nervous affections dependent on debility and irritability. It should be taken in substance in large doses. It contains an essential oil and abounds with fecula and gum. It yields its virtue to some extent to alcohol and water.

In China they have a high appreciation not only of its medicinal virtues, but its root is used as charms and amulets carved into strange forms of dragons and other monsters. In some of those figures it is in many instances worshipped as a household god. We have years ago seen it hung around the necks of negro children, as a species of charm against infantile diseases and accidents.

The root is about three or four inches in length and one in thickness; it resembles a small carrot, but is not so tapering at the end, sometimes being single but often divided into two branches. The stem of the plant, which is renewed every year, leaves, as it falls off, an impression upon the neck of the root, so that the number of these rings or marks indicates the age of the plant, and the value of the root rises accordingly. The Chinese government was formerly in the habit of sending out annually 30,000 Tartar soldiers to search for the plant, and each was obliged to bring home two ounces of root gratis and for over that quantity he was paid its weight in silver. The following is a statement of export of ginseng from the United States for the years named: 1791, 29, 208 pounds; 1837, 212,899 pounds; 1841, 637,885 pounds; 1870, 474,310 pounds, and 1871, 114,221.

In consequence of the eager pursuit of this plant of late years, its growth has been checked and the exceptionally large specimens of roots have become quite scarce. As China, however, must have the article at any price for the higher classes, a short crop will command a correspondingly high price in the Chinese ports till the supply becomes ample again. The average American crop is estimated at 400,000 pounds; it is estimated that not more than half that amount was gathered last year.

It can be successfully cultivated in this latitude, and we can see no reason why, in the soils adapted to its culture, it cannot be cultivated on a large scale with considerable profit. In the deep, rich, loamy grounds, especially those known as the *locust* formations, it can certainly be grown to great advantage. We have found it wild in such positions, and on the rich soils on the limestone benches so frequently found contiguous to the creek bottoms. Where the bottom is light and gravelly it may be found, but not in the stiff, tenacious clays.

How to Tan Dogskins.

Salt the skin; roll it up and let it lie four days; then stretch it on a board and let it dry straight and smooth; then take an old shave, or something similar, and flesh the skin clean; next take salt and pulverized alum, each one tablespoonfull, dissolve in warm water just enough to wet the mixture; put it on the skin warm, roll it up and let it lie from two to four weeks; then partially dry and scrape it some; then take sandpaper and rub till dry, when it will be ready for use.

How to Destroy Ants.

It is said that "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom." While we do not wish to disparage any other suggested method of destroying these little pests, we wish to recommend to our readers an experiment which has been tried with very satisfactory results. It has the merit of simplicity, at least. Lightly dust their haunts with best Peruvian guano, dry and finely powdered. They shun it as they would a pestilence.

The Influence of the Moon on Vegetation.

It is very curious that some scientific men cannot take this matter in hand, and by a good array of facts, and a good handling of them, set the thing at rest for ever. We have been now for between two and three thousand years discussing the matter, and it appears no nearer a positive settlement than ever. The ancient Romans believed it thoroughly, and there is no knowing how long the idea was prevalent before their time. In a recent address before the Scottish Arboricultural Society, a Mr. Hutchinson contributed an interesting paper bearing on the historical portion of this question. He says:

"To prove that the belief was general, I will translate passages from Macrobius, who lived more than 1500 years ago, from Pliny, the elder, who was 300 years earlier, and from Cicero, who dates one hundred years before Pliny. In his work called 'Saturnalia,' book vii., chap. 17, Macrobius says: 'Timber felled when the moon is either full or in the first or second quarter, is comparatively useless for building purposes, being rendered soft by the sap it then contains enclosed within its pores.' Pliny, in his 'Natural History,' book xvi., chap. 74, discussing the best time for cutting timber, says: 'The lunar theory, too, is of immense importance; builders will not use timber unless felled between the 20th and 30th days of the lunar month. All agree that the best time to fell is at the moon's junction, or the day called by some Interlune, by others Still Moon, (New Moon). We know it was specified in the contract made by the Emperor Tiberius, when the Narmachian Bridge had been destroyed by fire, that the Larch trees for rebuilding it should be cut in the Tyrol on that day. Some say that the moon ought to be in conjunction below the horizon, which can only happen at night. But if a conjunction of the moon should coincide with the winter solstice, timber cut on that day will last forever.'"

It is very hard for the "sensible" ones among us to believe in the moon's signs. But there remains the undoubted fact that those old country people who do believe in them, and act accordingly, are amongst the most successful. For our own part we must say that we do not believe in this moon-sign nonsense; but we are willing to admit that a belief so general, and of so long standing, and which has for its faithful believers so many successful practitioners, is something more than outlary in scientific investigations. If the result of such a search did not favor a lunar theory, no doubt some other useful theory would be deduced.

How to Plant the Potato.

Plant never less than six inches deep, better seven; in sandy soil never less than seven or seven and a half. The reason is this, and it will show how many points it will cover: It will put the crop beyond the hurtful influence of the heat and the drought; it will bury the seed so the frost cannot reach it, early as it is put into the ground; and if it should reach it, being buried so deeply it will draw out gradually, which will save it. It is as well here, the seed is, as in the cellar, and may better sprout here than in the cellar. It will thus show above the ground in due time, when the frosts have disappeared and the growing season sets in. The soil being well drained—an indispensable thing—the rest will not hurt. There being a good mellow soil, with humus (vegetable matter) charging it, it will be comparatively dry and warm. This will save the seed, providing always it is sound; otherwise, affected with rot, it will be lost.

The distance of planting apart must depend upon the sort that is planted. A spreading potato—spreading in the hill—must have more room. Thus, we plant the Peach Blows farther apart than the Early Rose. The latter will put its tubers close together, a nest of them, and the hills can be put close together, say twelve to fourteen inches, or drop the seed (a single eye or two) continuously eight inches apart, the rows as near together as will permit with the cultivator, the nearer the better for the close-growing roots. By thus planting, as will be seen, rather close, there will be no overgrown and consequently, coarse, and it may be, hollow potatoes. Neither will there be necessarily many small ones, especially with some sorts, of which the Early Rose is a beautiful example. The size will be medium, large enough—just the thing for cooking, and there will be improved quality—a thing we need not say of no secondary importance.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the steamship Constitution, took the cargo of tea for New York brought by the steamship Japan, and which was designed to be sent overland.

Concerning Potatoes.

Messrs. Editors:

One year ago last spring, I planted my Early Rose the first day of May. My garden is a sandy loam and only moderately manured each year. The 25th of July following, I dug a bushel of assorted potatoes from thirty hills, and sold them for two dollars. Thinking I might improve upon the yield, and also upon the time of ripening, I prepared my ground last spring and planted the tubers the 25th of April. On the 15th of last July I dug eighty-three pounds of assorted potatoes from twenty-three hills, and sold them at the rate of two dollars per bushel. In either case the treatment was the same. The tubers were cut so as to have but two eyes in a piece, and but two pieces were put in a hill, the hills being very near together.

One other fact I wish to mention in regard to the matter, and that is, that potatoes have been raised upon sand land for more than fifteen years, the quality being uniformly good.

There has been much written about the cultivation of the potato, but I am of the opinion that more might be written to advantage. Let practical farmers give to the readers of the GAZETTE the results of actual experiments, together with such observations as they would impart to those who are willing to ask, receive and profit by good advice. Farmers meet together and talk over matters pertaining to their vocation. Book farming is nothing but a record of this social talk a little more grammatically expressed. Then why hesitate to talk through the columns of an agricultural journal, more than by your own fireside or in the village store? C. H. B.

Progress in the Beet Sugar Interest.

The Sacramento Beet Root Sugar Company and its operations have been slow and long delayed, but, from reports, the company is waking up.

The Sacramento Union says this company has, after much delay, received its new machine, which will soon be ready for operation. The company expects to consume about 400 tons of beets this year, which will be worked at its mill, which, under present auspices, will undoubtedly prove a success.

The California Beet Root Sugar Co., however, which did a good and satisfactory business last year, amounting to some 500,000 lbs, are preparing to more than double their enterprise for this year, and will probably make from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 lbs.

The company has some 500 acres of beets, a portion already dug, from which they anticipate from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, the yield varying from 16 to 20 tons per acre. The estimated yield of sugar per acre is from 1 to 1½ tons. The yield per ton is about 8 per cent., or about 160 lbs per ton of beets. Some beets yield much more, even as high as 200 lbs per ton.

The company has greatly improved its mill while waiting for the crop—new boiler, new evaporator, and two new fillers, with new centrifugals, and the addition of a bone coal furnace. These improvements will enable the mill to run about one-half the year on one beet crop, the balance of the year in refining imported sugars. Over 500 tons were refined last year.

One thing is very certain—the work is a success and will be profitable, as all the sugar made is readily sold at full prices.

In a suit in Admiralty, in which the owner of the German barque Rhea sought to recover \$150,000 for the loss of his vessel, which was run into and sunk by the German steamer Hansa, Judge Blatchford has decided that the Hansa was responsible for the collision, on account of not using due precaution, and has ordered a decree in favor of the owner of the barque, and a reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

It appears from the records of the Register of the Treasury at Washington, that the bounties formerly paid to the cod fishing interests during the last three years it was granted, 1863-4-5, amounted to an average of \$353,000 per annum. The privilege of withdrawing salt free of duty, which was substituted for the bounties, has, during the past two years amounted to only \$120,000 per annum, or only about one-third of the bounty.

Secretary Boutwell's plan for remedying the abuses of the general order system, and the one he has recommended to the investigating committee for legal authorization, is for the Government to rent buildings for the general order stores, and to charge importers whose goods may be stored therein a sum just sufficient to pay the expenses of maintaining the said stores.

Several wildcats have been killed in Allen county, Ky., lately, and in one neighborhood the farmers are about to abandon sheep-raising on account of the ravages committed by them.

Game Hens and Ducks.

A writer in the Canadian Poultry Chronicle gives the following as his experience with the laying qualities of game hens and ducks:

There are few fowls more prolific than game ones, and where there is a good wide range of any kind, no fowls will prove more profitable, the black-breasted, red variety being the best. They eat little in proportion to larger fowls, and are very good layers; but they cannot be kept in close confinement on account of fighting propensities. No fancier that can find a suitable place in his poultry yard but should have a few ducks. Their appetite is such that almost any kind of food will supply them; they pick up the waste food left by other fowls and grow fat on it. In the barnyard, in gardens, and on pasture land, they are alike useful and beneficial. There are three kinds which now stand high among breeders, viz: the Aylesbury which is pure white; the Rouen, which in color resembles the white Mallard; and the Cayuga, which are pure black, except occasional white spots on the breast.

Recent experiments in England have shown a net profit of \$105 per acre upon land that was systematically irrigated; whereas upon similar land of the same tract, when the irrigation was omitted, the net profit was only \$45 per acre. The "Great American Desert," that once occupied so large a space on the maps of Western Territories will nearly all be made productive by irrigation.

The fact that the Islands of Jamaica and Porto Rico have been brought into speaking communication, through the medium of a telegraphic cable, is calculated to facilitate the movements of shipping, and thus promote commerce.

The case of Columbus against the Iron Mountain railroad has been dismissed by Judge Ballard, and the parties will commence the suit in the State Court.

Mr. Frank Smith, deputy sheriff of Union county, left home about two weeks ago, and has not since been heard of.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a survey of the Nicaragua route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal.

Caldwell county promises an unusually good crop of wheat and tobacco.

PORCH & COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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We are now in receipt of our new spring stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., to which we call the attention of close buyers visiting this market.

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Full lines Kentucky Jeans, Eastern Jeans, Cottonades, Linen Coatings, Tweeds, Fancy Cassimeres, &c.

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Full lines of all the novelties of the season—Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins, Frou Frou, Grenadines, Lawns, Organdies, Percales, Piques, Bareges, Alpaccas, Gingham, &c.

NOTIONS.

We have the most complete stock in the market. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. m16-17

INVESTMENT.

THE Traders' Bank and Warehouse Company offer for sale the following bonds, to wit: Sixty (60) one thousand dollar bonds, Caseyville district, Union county, Ky., bearing eight per cent. Principal and interest payable at Bank of America, New York. Fifteen (15) one thousand dollar bonds, Lindleville district, Union county, Ky., bearing eight per cent. Principal and interest payable at Bank of America, New York. As the localities issuing these bonds are almost entirely free from debt, and will be greatly benefited by the building of the Madisonville and Shawneetown railroad, in aid of which they were issued, we regard the security good and the investment desirable. We also invite bids on \$25,000 7 per cent. bonds of the city of Evansville. Total authorized debt, \$150,000; population, 25,000; taxable property, \$8,000,000. feb-17 J. C. JOHNSTON, President.

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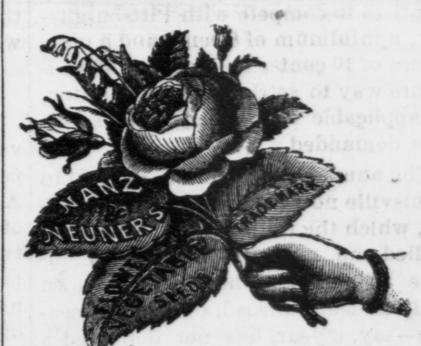
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NATIVE WINES,

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mar9-17

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : MARCH 30, 1872.

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MARCH, 1872.											
MOON'S PHASES.				THE SUN.				THE MOON.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter.....	2	2	28 P. M.	1	6	32	5	1	2	2	32
New Moon.....	10	2	12 A. M.	9	6	21	6	1	10	2	12
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.....	31	9	31 P. M.	31	5	46	6	1	31	9	31

Stock Items.

The stock men, recently returned from the South, report a fine trade in Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi for mules, with good prospects for the season.

About 600 head of cattle sold at Winchester, Ky., this week, mostly inferior quality, at \$3.50c, or about \$52 per head. A few mules and quite a number of horses sold at fair prices.

At Cynthiana, Ky., on Monday, yearling mules, medium quality, sold at \$75. Berkshire pigs sold at Paris, Ky., as follows: sow pigs at \$25 to \$50; 2-bour pigs at \$50 each; 3 pairs of pigs at \$40.50. Stock men from N. Carolina report good trips but a dull market at the time they left.

The sales at Georgetown, Kentucky, last week, were about 500 cattle: the best brought 4.50c; good calves, (yearlings), \$24.25; brush stock, \$11.75; single broke mules, \$10.10. Good pairs rated as high as \$375.40. Common horses brisk at \$65.10. Feed in Scott and Fayette counties is plentiful. At Lexington, last Saturday, the sales were for common stock \$15.75 to \$34; about 200 head of cattle sold at \$3.50c; to be delivered in June and July.

The Coal Question.

The people of Louisville during the past winter have had a hard time of it in getting a supply of coal, or fuel of any kind. Families, able to buy one hundred bushels at a time, were unable to procure more than a single load at any price, while those, whose scanty means allowed but money enough for the purchase of a single load, had to put up with a barrel or half load at fully seventy-five per cent. over former, customary rates. In addition to this, the foundries, machine shops, factories and manufactories of all kinds, in the city, have been compelled to curtail their business even, in several instances, to a total suspension and, in most cases, to half work, which means half wages to the operatives and workmen. Nor is this all; a majority of coal dealers, who had contracted early in the season to furnish stated amounts of coal to their customers in advance of receipts, were wholly unable to meet their contracts at any price, and thus dealers and customers alike have been heavy sufferers by the short supply of coal during the past winter.

Demand and supply generally regulate prices, commercially speaking, but the main question at issue is, how to obtain adequate and regular supplies of coal in future. The river, during the past year, (dating from last May), has continued at a low stage, and the receipts from that heretofore, main source have been very light, and prices have been advanced for that quality of coal from 16 cents at retail, delivered to families, to 32 cents per bushel delivered. Pomeroy coal, ranking next to Pittsburgh, has also been in short supply, as it, too, comes by the river, and prices of that article have advanced from 14 to 28 cents per bushel, delivered. Owing to the uncertain tenure of the river supply and the want of capital, dealers have never been able to lay in large stocks of coal in advance, as the expense and risks were equally heavy. The Kentucky coal and the Indiana coal—received by railroad—has been retailing at 20 to 24 cents per bushel, and the best of it is 25 cents inferior to Pittsburgh coal as fuel. When the river is high and the latter in full supply the retail rate has never exceeded 17 cents per bushel, and before the days of taxes, the prevailing retail rate of Pittsburgh coal was 10 cents. This is the basis of calculation for the people to act upon. The city, either in its corporate capacity, or by mass meetings and combinations, can enter into agreements and contracts with the managers of the railroads and coal mines along the railroads for the delivery of three to five million bushels of coal annually at prices to compete with Pittsburgh—say, a minimum of 8 cents and a maximum of 10 cents, delivered. This is a sure way to settle the coal question, as applicable to railroads and subsidies demanded.

The annual consumption of coal in Louisville now exceeds 7,000,000 bushels, which the railroads, as now controlled and managed, are wholly unable to supply. The Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, during the season—say, a year, has not delivered a single million of bushels to the city, even at high prices, which appears to be the only inducement to the railroads. With increased facilities, and a determination to accommodate the city, as well as to develop the resources of the Kentucky coal fields, the directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad should contract to deliver a million bushels of coal to Louisville at ten cents per bushel. This would stimulate production; keep the factories and railroads in constant employ; increase competition from other sources, and keep down the prices of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal to reasonable rates.

Carter, Fisher & Co.

One of the most extensive and reliable houses of the city, which for the past month has been almost overwhelmed with business, for no day since the spring trade set in could you pass their front without encountering a most formidable blockade of dry goods boxed and marked for their distant customers, embracing the most important points of the South and Southwest all of which were being shipped as rapidly as transportation could be obtained. The firm are the successors of the old and celebrated house of Garvin, Bell & Co., and now consist of John A. Carter, John T. Fisher and James G. Carter, who are well and favorably known throughout the country as active, energetic and reliable business men. Their stock is unsurpassed as to its variety, extent and value, and being the headquarters for Hope Jeans and all Southern and Western manufactured goods, making specialties in the lines of Dress and Fancy goods and Notions. They deservedly enjoy the confidence and patronage of a large and extensive Southern trade, which they will continue to maintain by their integrity, uprightness and fair dealing.

Anti-Tariffites.

The woolen manufacturers of the country have memorialized Congress through the Committee of Ways and Means for an abatement of the tariff on wool and other articles which enter into the manufacture of their goods. The signatures to the memorial represent 296 sets of cards and a capital which produces annually \$13,500,000 worth of goods. The present tariff on clothing wool is 100 per cent. and upwards; combing wool from 25 to 35 per cent., being 1st, 2nd and 3rd class respectively.

The articles used in manufacturing wool are coal which is taxed over \$1.50 per gross ton, equal to a protection of 108 to 150 per cent.; olive oil, taxed 25 cents per gallon, and other oils pay a duty of 15 cents per gallon; salt, used to scour the wool, pays a duty of 100 per cent. and upwards; iron, in its different forms, is taxed from 68 to 100 per cent. and upwards, while lumber is taxed 20 per cent. These are the heavy taxes complained of in addition to the tax on wool. The petitioners representing factories in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, California, Connecticut, Vermont, &c., with singular inconsistency, ask for a revision of the tariff, whereby wool and all raw materials entering into the cost of manufacturing woolen goods, may come free of duty, while a revenue of about 30 per cent. is asked to be imposed on foreign manufactured goods! We fail to see the good logic of admitting foreign wool &c. free of duty, thereby causing domestic growers to compete with the foreign producers, while the home manufacturers are allowed a bonus in the form of a 30 per cent. duty on their fabrics, and protecting them to that extent from foreign competition.

If it is judicious to revise the tariff in the instance asked by these woolen manufacturers, their arguments for the abatement of taxation are equally strong for the exemption of the tax on the foreign fabrics. We hope the tax will be removed in both instances. The people want cheap goods, and the manufacturers want cheap materials in order to furnish fabrics at the lowest possible rates.

Webster's Dictionary.

Recently, attempts have been made to impress the Southern mind that this standard work, in its definitions of some few political terms, is partisan and incorrect. The inspiration of this criticism, no doubt, originated at the North, from parties interested in the rival work known as "Worcester's Dictionary." A faithful comparison of the objectionable words as defined in the two dictionaries, upon which the unjust criticism has been made, will demonstrate the necessity of

"Optics sharp it needs, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

The strictures have mainly aimed at four words, viz: Compact, Congress, Constitution and State. A careful analysis of the definitions of the above words, as given in the two dictionaries, will demonstrate the fact that there is nothing important to note, saving the fact of the superiority of Webster's definitions, both as to greater fullness, precision and accuracy. The effort has been to create "mountains from mole hills" when the mole hills even do not exist, and to make political as well as business capital for Worcester's dictionary out of a very small stock in trade.

The scheme is puerile and unworthy; and those relying upon such visionary resources for "success," should speedily become insolvent.

The Kentucky River Improvements.

The present State Legislature has taken the Kentucky river improvements into consideration, and it is to be hoped that action will be had toward benefitting the measure. The alleged unconstitutionality of the loan has been set aside by the Court of Appeals, and the city's subscription, as well as several counties who had refused to pay theirs, should now be promptly made, as the development of the coal and iron mines of the upper waters must be of immense benefit. The locks and dams as far as the three forks should be completed, and the coal famine in Louisville would be forever dispelled, as the river is the best and cheapest source of supply. Coal and iron can be floated out with the current at very small cost and but little delay.

The Henrie House.

The advertisement of the Henrie House, Cincinnati, O., appears in our columns this week. It is conveniently located, and we are assured by one who knows—a commercial traveler—that it is a very desirable house, well managed and provided, and the proprietors are in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Geo. H. Knapp, Postmaster at Paoli, Ind., is reported a defaulter to the extent of \$4,000 and upwards.

What a Humber!

There has never been a "patent medicine advertisement" in this journal.—[Jeffersonian Democrat.]

The same paper in which this boastful announcement is made contains not less than three such advertisements, of which "Galen's Head Dispensary" and "French Secrets" are of that disgusting character which should cause the expulsion of any paper containing them from every fireside. We have heard those who are well acquainted with the editor of the J. D., who dubs himself the expounder of Jeffersonian Democracy, characterize him as "Old Fagin." This exhibition of himself would seem to warrant the appellation.

The race-course at Crab Orchard has been put in admirable order.

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, March 29, 1872.

MONETARY.

The money market continues in a restricted condition. The stringency prevailing is not caused by any active demand for money, but is mainly owing to the fact that banks and bankers are loath to carry a large amount of discounted paper in the shape of renewals, which prevents, to a great extent, their ability to make new loans. There is a moderate amount of commercial paper offering, and rates continue at 9 per cent. for all strictly prime signatures, while approved collaterals are placed at the same rates. Those who are forced to make negotiations outside are subjected to higher rates, ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. and sometimes higher.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is not very active, but scarce, buyers taking at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD.

Has been without any important change during the week. The tightness of money and the large supplies thrown on the market by the U. S. Treasury payments tend to make the market rather heavy. There has been paid, for 5-20s redeemed by the Government, gold to the amount of \$39,213.00, and on account of interest on the public debt for January and March the sum of \$1,534,000.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March 21.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 22.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 23.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 24.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 25.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 26.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
March 27.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have been steady but dull, with slight variations in quotations during the past week. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed \$10,000,000 of bonds called in.

We revise quotations:

Coupons, 1881.....	Buying.	Selling.
2-20s of 1882.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
" 1884.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
" 1886.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
" 1887.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
New 5s.....	111 1/2	112 1/2
10-40s.....	107 1/2	108 1/2
Currency 6s.....	111 1/2	112 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s..... 95
Tennessee, new..... 97
Virginia, old..... 97
Virginia, new..... 97
North Carolina, new..... 97

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Are very quiet but firm at quotations. The transactions have been of a very limited character, owing to the general tightness of the money market.

We quote as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	104	105
National Bank, Second.....	104	105
National Bank, Planters.....	104	105
National Bank, Louisville.....	104	105
Kentucky National Bank.....	104	105
Bank of America.....	95	96
Bank of Kentucky.....	107	108
Bank of Louisville.....	107	108
Merchants' Bank.....	119	120
Commercial Bank.....	73	75
Northern Bank.....	124	125
Citizens' Bank.....	116	117
People's Bank.....	90	91
Masonic Bank.....	103	104
Farmers' Bank.....	100	101
Security Bank.....	120	122
German Bank.....	140	142
City for waterworks, new, 8 pc.....	80	82
Falls City Tobacco Bank.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
Farmers and Drivers' Bank.....	107	108
Manufacturers' Bank.....	90	91
Louisville City Bank.....	100	101
German Insurance Co. Bank.....	133	134
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....	134	135
Traders' Bank.....	100	101
Central Savings Bank, new.....	98	100
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R. com'n.....	56	58
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R. preferred.....	57 1/2	59
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	70 1/2	72 1/2
Gas company stock.....	120	122
Market-street Railroad.....	25	30

L. & N. R. R. Co. old, 7 pc..... 97
L. & N. R. R. Co. new, 7 pc..... 99
L. & N. R. R. 1st mort., 7 pc..... 95
L. & N. R. R. 2d mort., 8 pc..... 87
J. M. & I. R. R. 1st mort., 7 pc..... 84 1/2
J. M. & I. R. R. 2d mort., 7 pc..... 74
J. M. & I. R. R. 3d mort., 8 pc..... 80
Shelby R. R. 1st mort., 8 pc..... 80
City for improvements, 6 pc..... 79
City for bounty, 6 pc..... 79
City for schools, 6 pc..... 80
City for wharf, old, 6 pc..... 81
City for wharf, new, 6 pc..... 81
City for water-works, old, 6 pc..... 81
City for water-works, new, 8 pc..... 82
City for L. & N. R. R. S. 6 pc..... 83
City for L. & N. R. R. L. E. 6 pc..... 83 1/2
City for L. & N. R. R. L. E. 7 pc..... 84
City for St. Louis Air-Line R. R..... 89
City for old liabilities, 10 1/2 pc..... 92
City for old liabilities, 5 1/2 pc..... 92
City for school purposes, 7 pc..... 94 1/2
Water-works bonds, 6 pc..... 82
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 pc..... 81
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 pc..... 81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 pc..... 81 1/2
Market-street Railroad..... 65
City for L. & N. R. R. 1st mort., 7 pc..... 83
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 pc..... 96
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 pc..... 90
Muhlenburg county, 7 pc..... 76
Lyon county, 7 pc..... 78 1/2
Caldwell county, 7 pc..... 75
McCracken county, 7 pc..... 72
Shelby county, 8 pc..... 90
Carroll county, 8 pc..... 80
New Albany city, 7 pc..... 85
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 pc..... 100
Louisville city, 6 pc..... 77 1/2
Owensboro and Russellville R. R., 8 pc..... 85
Bonds marked * are sold with the interest added.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

A marked degree of activity has prevailed in the general market since the incoming of the current week in staple goods, supplies of merchandise and replenishing the stocks of interior dealers. Articles of speculation are at present lying dormant and dullness pervades the provision trade.

Cotton has undergone a decline of 1/4c at all central points, yet the demand and sales continue fair. In Liverpool, on the 27th, middling uplands were dull at 1d, but in New York prices had an upward tendency, at 22 1/2c, owing to the falling off in receipts and the demand to meet contracts for future delivery.

The provision trade of late has been dull at declining prices, though at fair rates upon the cost of production, with the ascertained fact that the pork packing of the West the past season was 30 per cent. in excess of the previous year. Prices have declined in even greater ratio, being fully 33 per cent. lower than previously, and the consumption has increased in proportion. The fact, however, has been overlooked that in many sections of the South the planters, large and small, had diversified their crops by planting less cotton and growing more corn, and caring for their hogs, which were fed, fattened, killed and cured; and until the home supply (which in the aggregate is large) shall be exhausted, the Southern demand for provisions must be limited. The present indications are that, with the prevailing high prices of cotton, there will be a vastly increased area planted this year, and that next winter provisions will advance and cotton decline.

The spring trade in nearly every department is active and increasing, and remark that leading dealers have ample stocks on hand, which are being rapidly disposed of at favorable rates, making this the competing mart over all others west of New York. With the establishment of a daily "change" this would be the best produce market in the West, as it is a leading point in provisions and the largest for tobacco in the country.

The market for old whiskeys has been fair this week, and several round lots of old Bourbon have changed hands at figures within the range of our quotations. The production in the State this year is being materially increased, while the stocks on hand continue moderately large.

Another advance has been established in hardware and manufactured iron generally, and tinware is fully maintained at the late advance, with a heavy and steady demand for all articles for manufacturing purposes.

The trade of the city in flour and grain is assuming much more importance than heretofore, with the establishment of several new houses in the trade, who act as sellers from first hands.

In New York, heavy transactions have taken place in brandy, including 500 cases Old, Dupuy & Co., is reported \$4.15 for 1865, \$3.75 for 1867, and \$3.50 for 1869, "less the ten per cent. penalty." The demand for other foreign spirits is very light, prices are unchanged. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue stoutly opposes the earnest efforts of a large number of whiskey manufacturers to secure a revocation of the order prohibiting distillers from putting burnt sugar and other coloring matter in spirits, for the purpose of creating a fictitious proof and giving new whiskey the appearance of age.

Paper stock, soda ash and caustic soda have materially advanced, and white paper is 1/2 to 1 cent higher.

Breadstuffs are fewer, with the ascertained fact that the stocks of wheat in farmers' hands are very meagre, and the crop prospects not very favorable. The stocks of corn are extremely large all over the country.

The New York Shipping List has the following:

TIN—The market for pig has become comparatively quiet after the feverish excitement of the past fortnight; the advanced prices are, however, well sustained, the tendency being still rather in seller's favor, as the telegrams from abroad advise still higher rates; straits is now quoted in London at 100 and English £157, being a further rise of 2 1/2 each; Banca, in Holland, 38 florins. Plates continue to sell right freely at very full prices; we notice 150 lbs. Assorted charcoal at \$12.12 1/2 for I.C.; 500 do., \$12.75; 1 do I.C. only \$13; 500 do. J. X. \$12.50; 3,700 do. Charcoal, Terme \$20.25; 300 do. second quality, \$10; 1,000 do. S. T. P. \$10.75, now held at \$11; 300 do. I. C. Coke, \$10.62 1/2, all gold.

TABACCO—Kentucky continues in active request with sales of 700 hds. at \$4.25 cents. Seed leaf is in moderate demand; the sales are 100 cases new crop Pennsylvania at 16 1/2 cents; 100 cases do. Ohio at 15 1/2 cents. Cases sundry kinds, 250 do. 200 bales of Havana sold at 95c10 cents.

The weather has been cold and disagreeable, with snow on the 23d, 24th and 26th, rain on the 25th and white frosts on the 24th and 27th—a very cool and backward spring. The tardiness of the season has been favorable for fruit, which has not yet put forth at all, and an abundance is anticipated. The river is at a good stage, but falling, and the coal famine still prevails.

LIVE STOCK.

During the week just closed there has been but little variation or animation in the live stock market. Mules and horses for the South are moving slowly, that market being quiet, with some inquiry, however, for draft horses and aged, well-broken mules.

Catt—Have been in lighter supply than usual, and good stock is firm with a good home demand, but dull for stock for shipment. Beavers for shipment we quote at \$5.50 to \$5.75; best for butchers' use, \$5.50; fat oxen, \$5.50; medium beaves, \$4.50; fatlings, \$2.50; 50 lbs. gross. Fresh milkers are in better demand at \$30.00.

Sheep—Market firm; all selling on arrival.

We quote best heavy at \$6.50; good, \$5.50; gross

DRY GOODS.

Trade for the past week has been quite active and the spring business may be regarded as fully set in, with the number of buyers daily increasing. Prices retain their firmness on all classes of cotton goods, with an advancing tendency. The demand for brown and bleached fabrics has been active at steady prices. In colored cottons a fair business is doing at full prices. Prints have taken an upward turn and several prominent brands are now higher. Woolen fabrics are somewhat inanimate. Medium and fine grades of cassimeres in light weights and spring shades are firmly active. Cloths are selling moderately well and are held firmly. Kentucky jeans is in good request at unchanged quotations with a strong market. Shawls are in fair request at full figures. Dress goods are in fair demand, with prices on all lines well up. Light goods are selling freely at advanced prices. Silks are fairly active at full prices. Linens are quiet but firm. For quotations and changes, see price list.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices. Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Unbleached	13 1/2
Columbus	13 1/2
Great Western	13 1/2
Anchor	13 1/2
Penn. Mills	13 1/2
Laurel Hill	13 1/2
Anniston	13 1/2
Macon	13 1/2
Tallapoosa	13 1/2
Atlantic H.	13 1/2
Georgia, 36 inches	13 1/2
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches	13 1/2
Augusta, 36 inches	13 1/2
Standard Eastern, 36 inches	13 1/2
Pepperell N. 30 inches	13 1/2
do O. 30 do	13 1/2
do R. 30 do	13 1/2
do P. 30 do	13 1/2
Nashua O. 30 do	13 1/2
do R. 30 do	13 1/2
do E. 40 do	13 1/2

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

New York Mills, 36 inches	22 a
Warren F. F.	20 a
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches	18 a
Red Bank, 36 inches	18 a
Blackstone	16 a
Hope, 36 inches	15 a
Hill, 44	17 a
Lonsdale	18 a
Wamsutta	21 a
Pepperell, 6-4	27 a
do 7-4	30 a
do 8-4	40 a
do 10-4	45 a
do 11-4	50 a

PRINTS.

Freemont	30 a
Sprague	11 1/2 a
American	11 1/2 a
Allen	11 1/2 a
Gardner	11 1/2 a
Arnold	11 1/2 a
Cocheo	12 1/2 a
Dan. & S.	11 1/2 a
Hamilt. & S.	11 1/2 a
London Mourning	11 a
Simpson	11 a
Merrimac D.	11 1/2 a
Merrimac W.	11 1/2 a
Pacific	11 1/2 a
Richmonds	11 1/2 a
Lodi	11 a
Wamsutta	11 1/2 a
Bedford	11 1/2 a
Atlantic	11 1/2 a
American Star	11 1/2 a

TICKETS.

Minnehaha, 36 inches	35 a
Minnehaha extra, 36 inches	40 a
Conestoga medal, 36 inches	22 a
Conestoga extra, 36 inches	25 a
Lewiston, 36 inches	31 a
Lewiston, 34 inches	27 a
Omega A. C. A.	30 a
Omega A.	25 a
Gard. & Brother	25 a
Everett	25 a
Falls City	25 a
Falls City A.	27 a
Falls City A. A.	27 a
Falls City A. A. A.	37 a

STRIPES.

Amoskeag	18 a
Albany	20 a
American	11 1/2 a

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	16 a
Pepperell	16 a
Boat	16 a
Pepperell fine	16 a
Stark	16 a
Winthrop	13 a
Onaburg, 7/8-6oz	17 a
Onaburg, 7/8-6oz	17 a

CAMBRICS.

Portland	7 a
Victoria	9 a
Washington	9 a
Masonville paper	13 1/2 a
S. & S. Sons	13 1/2 a
Lonsdale paper	13 1/2 a

SLATE AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Naumkeag Satten	18 1/2 a
Pepperell drill	15 a
Laconia drill	15 a
Bates drill	15 a
Wiggin	14 a

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	15 1/2 a
Mid. Leese	15 a
Bates	15 a
Scott 160	23 a
Gordons 160	25 a
Glasgow	13 1/2 a
Waterloo	13 a
Lancaster	15 a

PLAID OSABURGS.

Tennessee	24 a
Texas	21 a
Decatur	14 a
Rappahannock	18 a
Onaburg, 7/8	17 a

DENIMS.

Ogden A. Brown	18 a
Albany, blue	15 a
Amoskeag	20 a

WOOLSTED BRANDS.

Common colors	65 a
High colors, No. 8	70 a
Hamilton, brown	15 a
Laconia, bleached	18 a
Penaberton A.	15 a
Naumkeag	15 a
Rockport, bleached	18 a

SPOT COTTON.

John Clark, Jr. & Co.'s (Thos. Russell, agent) best 6-ord	70 a
Jno. Clark, Jr. & Co.'s best 6-ord	70 a
N. & P. Coals	70 a
Stadford Brothers	70 a
Williamatic 6-ord	65 a
Williamatic 6-ord	65 a
Brooks	40 a
Green & Daniels	40 a
Orr & McNaught	40 a
Stewart	40 a
George A. Clarke	40 a

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The backwardness of the season, together with the material advance on wheat in Liverpool, has imparted more firmness to flour and wheat. Corn is also firmer. Flour, good brands, sustained, with a fair inquiry. We quote:

FLOUR.

Superfine	4 50
Extra	4 25
Extra family	4 00
No. 1	3 75
Fancy	3 50
Rye flour	3 25
Buckwheat, in bbls.	nominal
Buckwheat, in sacks	90

GRAIN.

Wheat, Red	1 55
Wheat, White	1 55
Corn, shelled	50
Corn, shelled, sacked	48
Corn, ear in bulk	47
Oats, in bulk	42
Oats, sacks included	50
Rye	50
Barley, spring	75
Barley, fall	80
Barley malt	65

Notice.

Some of our subscribers have remitted what they owe us. We wish all others to do likewise without further delay.

COTTON.

The general market for the past week has been unsettled. The close of last week witnessed an advance in the New York market of 1/2% on the spot and even more for future delivery. A fair degree of activity has prevailed, both exporters and spinners having purchased more freely than during the previous week, the large falling off in receipts having increased their confidence in the maintenance of prices. For future delivery the fluctuations have corresponded in the main with those in spot cotton.

The New York quotations for the week ending the 22d inst. (future delivery, basis low middling) were:

For March	21 15-16
For April	22 3/4
For May	22 1-16
For June	23 1-16
For July	23 1/2
For October	23 1/2

Total sales of 105,200 bales for the week ending 22d inst.

Immediate delivery sales have been 18,160 bales, including 6,781 for export, 6,664 for consumption, 461 for speculation and 4,351 in transit.

The receipts for the week ending 22d, at all the ports have been 39,189 bales, against 49,972 Sept. 1, 1871, 2,386,474 bales, against 3,240,570 for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease this year of 854,896 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at	1871.	1870.
New Orleans	14,227	32,222
Mobile	2,882	5,719
Charleston	3,154	4,107
Savannah	1,780	11,390
Texas	1,686	6,764
Tennessee	7,289	13,000
Florida	432	780
North Carolina	1,347	1,092
Virginia	3,282	6,438
Total receipts	34,189	81,426
Decrease this year	42,237	

The exports have reached a total of 63,988 bales, of which 57,379 were to Great Britain, 216 to France, and 6,393 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks are now reported to be 427,388 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons, as made up by cable telegraph reports to the 22d inst:

Stock in	1871.	1870.
Liverpool	570,000	780,000
London	185,000	72,000
Glasgow	400	300
Havre	203,000	40,000
Marseilles	14,000	4,000
Bremen	15,500	9,250
Rest of Continent	110,000	25,000
Afloat for Gt. Britain (American)	202,000	340,000
Afloat for France (American)	10,750	22,000
Afloat for Bremen (American)	10,750	22,000
Total India afloat for Europe	413,000	190,000
Stock in U. S. ports	427,388	624,419
Stock in inland towns	77,084	82,881
Total	2,356,322	2,238,850

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 114,472 bales, compared with the same date of 1871.

The market has ruled steady since our last and prices have improved. To-day the New York market is active. The excitement may be attributed, first, to the settlement of contracts for March; second, the falling off in receipts at U. S. ports, which, for five days to date (22d), reach 30,000 bales, pointing to 42,000 this week, against 39,900 last. Futures have fluctuated more than spot cottons, closing at 22 1/2 for April, 23 1/2 for May, 23 1/2 for June and July, 23 1/2 for August, 23 1/2 for September and 20c for October.

Liverpool is firm, but does not respond to the advance in New York, closing at 11 1/2 for uplands.

The demand has been good in our market, and prices close at an advance, as follows:

Middling	62 1/2
Low middling	62 1/2
Good ordinary	62 1/2
Ordinary	61 1/2

PROVISIONS.

The market rules quiet, with only a moderate local and home demand and the filling of small Southern orders. Bacon sides and fancy hams are firm and in good request, while other kinds are somewhat dull and neglected. The full returns of Western pork-packing have been summed up, by which it appears that the average net weight of hogs was 227 1/2 lbs., and the leaf and trimming lard was 22 1/2 lbs. per hog. The yield of head and gut lard was 17 1/2 lbs., making the total yield 39 1/2 lbs. hog. The total yield of net hogs in this season is 1,108,190,476, and of leaf and trimming lard 142,575,977 lbs. These figures, compared with last year, make the increase in the pork crop a fraction over 30 1/2 per cent., and in lard 28 1/2 per cent. We quote:

PORK.

Mess	\$12 00
Prime	10 00
Rump	10 00

BACON.

Shoulders	5 1/2
Rib sides	5 1/2
Clear rib sides	7 1/2
Clear sides	7 1/2
Breakfast, canvassed	7 1/2

HAMS.

Plain	10 1/2
Canvassed	11 1/2
Sugar-cured	12 1/2
Magnolia	12 1/2
Kentucky	12 1/2
Peter	12 1/2
Golden ham	12 1/2
Sugar-cured, canvassed	11 1/2

BEEF.

Dried	15 1/2
Tongues, per doz	7 00

BULK MEATS.

Clear rib, packed	6 1/2
Clear	6 1/2
Shoulders	4 1/2

LARD.

Tierce, prime	8 1/2
Head and gut	8 1/2
Kegs, refined	10 1/2

Furs and Peltries.

The trade is steady, with a good demand and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows on arrival:

Prime Minkoon, each	50
Prime Minkoon	52
Prime Gray Fox	30
Prime Opossum	10
Prime Otter	4 00
Prime Beaver	1 1/2
Prime Deer, N. B. Ky. and Tenn.	25

Stove Moulders' Meeting.

In New York, last week, there was a meeting of stove foundries and moulders at which seventy foundries were represented. This includes six first-class establishments in this city, aside from the smaller ones, which were represented by James Bridgeford, Esq., of Bridgeford & Co., and Col. Wm. Clarke, of Lithgow & Co.

When we look at a field of wheat we find that those stalks which raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. And that's what's the matter with a great many men.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27—P. M.
Cotton—More active and advancing; middling uplands, 23c.
Wheat—Declining, No. 2 spring, 81 1/2; white, 81 1/2; winter red Western, 81 1/2; white, 81 1/2; 1 1/2.

Flour—Quiet; Western and State superfine, 80 20 1/2; good to choice, 80 1/2; 60.
Whisky—Dull; 88 1/2.

Corn—Moderate demand and advancing; Western mixed, 70 1/2; for new.
Oats—Less active; 58 1/2; Ohio, 59 1/2; 58 1/2.

Hops—Dull at 23a2c.
Hops—Firm at 34a5c for 1871; 10a3c for 70.
Wool—Quiet—Unwashed, 70c; picked, 75a8c.
Butter—Steady; Western, 11a2c.
Coffee—Quiet; Rio, 17 1/2a2c.
Sugar—Firm; fair to good refining, 8 1/2a8 1/2c.

Cuba, 8 1/2a9c.
Rice—Firm at 9a9 1/2c.
Pork—More active; new mess, 52 1/2a52 1/2c.
Lard—Easier; steam, 8 1/2a8 1/2c; kettle rendered, 9 1/2c.

Pig-Iron—Firm; Scotch, 55a55 1/2; American, firm at 54a55.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 27—P. M.
Wheat—Dull at lower rates; No. 2 spring, 81 1/2; No. 3, 81 1/2.
Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2; rejected, 28c.

Oats—Moderate demand; No. 2, 30c; rejected, 28 1/2c.
Barley—Firm; No. 2, Spring 55c; No. 3, 45a50c; rejected, 40a45c; strictly fresh, 55c.

Rye—Inactive; No. 2, 68c rejected, 65a60c.
Pork—Mess, 51 1/2a51 1/2c.
Lard—Dull at 8 20, cash.

Whisky—Dull and lower at 85c.
Hogs—Quiet at 11 1/2a12 1/2c.

LONDON.

LONDON, March 27—4:30 P. M.
Consols—83 for money; 93 for account.
United States Bonds—1862s, 82 1/2; old '65s, 83 1/2; old '78s, 92 1/2; 10-40s, 80 1/2.

PARIS.

PARIS, March 27—P. M.
Bourse—Rentes, 56 francs.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—P. M.
Cotton—Market stronger; middling uplands 11 1/2a; do Orleans, 11 1/2a; sales of 15,000 bales—5,000 for speculation and export.

Wheat—Lower; Red winter, 11 1/2; California, 11 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28s.
Flour—26s2a26s 6d.
Cheese—70s.
Pork—50s.
Lard—41s.
Cumberland middles, 30s; short rib, 31s.
Seed—Clover, 56a57s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There has been a fair degree of animation prevailing for perishable articles, and we notice a material advance in prime baled timothy hay, which sold to-day as high as \$23 per ton from store. Apples, green and dried, are scarce.

We quote as follows, remarking that select apples, potatoes, onions, &c., city packed command 50c to \$1.00 more than country packed.

APPLES, GREEN.

Prime to choice per bbl.	\$4 00a 6 50
Interior	nominal.

BUTTER.

Choice country	20 a24
Interior	10 a12
Western Reserve	25 a30
New York tub	27 a30

BEANS.

Prime white, per bush	\$2 50a2 75
Prime Navy	none.

BEEFWAX.

Yellow, per lb.	23 a30
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CHEESE.

Western Reserve	16 a17 c
Factory	16 a17 c
Pine Apple	24 a26 c
Tom Thumb	22 a23 c
English Dairy	18 a19

EGGS.

Fresh, per dozen	14 a16
Picked	15

ESCULENTS.

Potatoes, per bbl.	\$3 00a 3 25
Onions, per bbl.	2 75a 3 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl.	2 75a 3 00

FEATHERS.

Prime live, per lb.	65a65
Mixed	50a60

FLAX SEED.

Prime, per bush	\$1 50a1 60
Mixed	1 45c

FRUIT, DRIED.

Apples, new, per lb.	6 1/2a 7 1/2c
Peaches, quarters, do	5 a 5 1/2c
Peaches, halves, do	5 a 5 1/2c

GINSENG.

Prime, per lb.	50 a55
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PEANUTS.

Fresh, common, per lb.	8 a 8 1/2c
Fresh red	8 1/2a 8 3/4c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per doz.	35 00a 40 50
Turkeys per lb.	15 a18 c
Capons	40 a45 c

GROCERIES.

THE LOUISVILLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,

A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,
The Farmer,
The ArtisanAND
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE."—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.)

In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five " " " "	12 00
Eleven " " " "	25 00
Twenty-five " " " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents transacting can deduct the amount from each remittance.

The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address

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Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All Policies INCONTESTIBLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTIBLE after two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan. Special LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

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AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it. oct28-6m

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100 Copies Per Week!!

during the few months that it has been published.

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Retail Hardware Merchants,
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CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING. Day. Night.

Cincinnati and Eastern. 2:00 P. M. 12:00 P. M.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- 1:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.

ifornia and the Territories. 1:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Colorado, New Mexico, Nor- 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

thern Arkansas and Nor- 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

theast Texas. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Memphis, Clarksville, N. Or- 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

leans, Galveston, Shreveport, 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Nashville. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Memphis and Chattanooga. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

St. Paul, Car and Atlantic. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Chattanooga postal Car, and 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Georgia, Alabama, N. Car., S. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Car., and Florida. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Lebanon and Richmond Br. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Railroad. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Bardonia Branch. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort way 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

malls. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Cincinnati mail boat. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Evansville mail boat (daily 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

except Sunday). 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

New Albany. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

New Albany & Chicago R. R. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

way mail. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Jeffersonville. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

North Vernon way mail. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Taylorville stage leaves Tues- 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

day. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Mt. Washington stage leaves 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

Shawneetown, Ill., stage, via 1:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

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Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Aham, in Amsterdam. 41 galls.

Almude, in Portugal. 48 galls.

Almude, in Madeira. 48 galls.

Alquiere, in Madeira. 17 1/2 pecks.

Alquiere, in Portugal. 17 1/2 pecks.

Alquiere, in Bahia. 1 bushel.

Alquiere, in Maranhao. 1 1/2 bushel.

Alquiere, in Rio Janeiro. 1 1/2 bushel.

Alquiere, in Pernambuco. 1 to 1 1/2 bushel.

Arroba, in Rio de Janeiro. 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Portugal. 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Spain. 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Spain (large). 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Spain (small). 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine. 264 lbs.

Arroba, in Russia. 264 lbs.

Bahar, in Batavia. 310 1/2 pounds.

Bale of Cinnamon, in Ceylon, net. 169 1/2 lbs.

Barile, in Naples. equals about 11 galls.

Barile, in Leghorn, of Wine. 118 1/2 galls.

Centar, in Leghorn, contains 44 okeas. 118 1/2 galls.

Centar, in Leghorn, of Oil. 118 1/2 galls.

Centar, in Malta. 174 1/2 lbs.

Centar, in Naples. 166 to 169 1/2 lbs.

Centar, in Sicily. 175 to 182 1/2 lbs.

Carro, in Naples, of Grain. 62 1/2 bushels.

Carro, in Naples, of Wine. 264 galls.

Catty, in China, of Tea. 1 1/2 lbs.

Catty, in Batavia. 1 1/2 lbs.

Chetwert, in Russia. 5.56 bushels.

Fanga, in Spain. over 1/2 bushel.

Recalitre, in France. 2.54 bushels.

Kilogramme, in France & Netherlands. 2.20 lbs.

Last, in Amsterdam, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Bremen, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Cadiz, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Danzig, of Grain. nearly 30 bushels.

Last, in Flushing, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Hamburg, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Lubec, of Grain. over 30 bushels.

Last, in Portugal, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Rotterdam, of Grain. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Sweden. 30 1/2 bushels.

Last, in Utrecht, of Grain. over 30 bushels.

Lispound, in Hamburg. 16 lbs. 5 oz.

Lispound, in Holland. 16 lbs. 4 oz.

Mark, in Holland. 16 lbs. 5 oz.

Mand, in Calcutta. 75 to 84 lbs.

Mand, in Genoa, of Grain. 8.43 bushels.

Mount, in France. 8.43 bushels.

Moy, in Lisbon. 24 bushels.

Moy, in Oporto. 24 bushels.

Moy, in Portugal. 24 bushels.

Moy, in Smyrna. 24 bushels.

Moy, in Smyrna. 24 bushels.

Moy, in Smyrna. 24 bushels.

Miscellaneous.

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent.	Two places pointed off gives the interest for	Days
At 6	"	60 days
At 8	"	45 days
At 9	"	40 days
At 10	"	36 days
At 12	"	30 days
At 15	"	24 days
At 18	"	20 days
At 20	"	18 days
At 24	"	15 days

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.	Weights per bushel.
Apples, dried.	35
Barley.	48
Barley Malt (including weight of bags).	56
Beans.	56
Bran.	56
Charcoal.	56
Coke.	56
Corn in ear.	56
Coal.	56
Hominy.	56
Hair (plastering).	56
Oil.	56
Onion Sets.	56
Onions.	56
Peaches, dried.	56
Pears.	56
Potatoes.	56
Potatoes, Sweet.	56
Rye.	56
Rye Malt (including weight of sacks).	56
Salt.	56
Seeds, Clover.	56
Timothy.	56
Flax.	56
Hemp.	56
Canary.	56
Millet.	56
Hungarian Grass.	56
Blue Grass.	56
Wheat.	56
Buckwheat.	56
Corn Meal.	56
Turnips.	56

By the law of Ohio 62 lbs is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 62 lbs a bushel of oats. In buying or selling in this market, the customary weights given above, however, are the universal rule.

Useful Facts for Grocers.

ARROBA.—A Spanish weight of 25½ lbs., and measure of about 4 lbs., as a Portuguese weight of about 32 lbs.

CEROON.—A bale or package made of hides.

MAUND.—A Bengal weight of 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 lbs. Avoirdupois.

PICUL.—A Chinese weight of 163 1-3 lbs. It is divided into 100 catties or 1660 taels. The Chinese call it Tau.

QUARTER.—In dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat.

QNTAL.—A hundred weight, or 112 lbs.

TAEL.—In China, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half gold; also a weight of one and a third ounces.

High Rates of Interest.

With the view of indicating plainly the great difficulty on the part of borrowers paying a high rate of interest, we again ask a careful consideration of the increase of capital invested at the various rates of interest, as set forth in the following statement:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rate named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

One Dollar, 100 years at 1 per cent.	\$2.59
do do do 2 do	6.72
do do do 3 do	19.00
do do do 4 do	50.51
do do do 5 do	132.68
do do do 6 do	347.35
do do do 7 do	883.87
do do do 8 do	2261.97
do do do 9 do	5835.76
do do do 10 do	14859.67
do do do 11 do	38016.37
do do do 12 do	97449.84

Money Orders.

The money order system has gone into effect, the postoffice in this city being one of those designated for the sale of orders in Great Britain. The following are the rates of commission in U. S. currency, to be charged for sending orders:

On orders not exceeding \$10	25 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	50 "
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$40	75 "
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$60	1.00 "
Over \$60 and not exceeding \$100	1.25 "

J. B. M'FERRAN.
V. P. ARMSTRONG.

J. C. M'FERRAN.
E. A. BAGBY.

M'FERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS,
Provision Dealers and General Commission Merchants,

Curers of the Celebrated

MAGNOLIA HAM,

No. 21 Main and 19 and 24 Washington Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY. feb10-3m

GOLDEN

PORK-HOUSE.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Packers, Curers of the Celebrated Golden

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., and general Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

Office 31 West Main street, Louisville, KY.

WM. HUGHES. JOHN D. TAGGART.

J. W. GOSLEE. GEO. W. TABLETON.

HUGHES, GOSLEE & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS,

PROVISION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

And Curers of "Kentucky" brand of Sugar-cured Hams.

62 Second street, Louisville, Ky. del6-ly

HAMILTON BROTHERS,

PORK PACKERS,

PROVISION DEALERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Proprietors of the celebrated Pee-Dee Pork-house, Logan street, between Jacob and Hamilton. Curers of the celebrated Sugar-cured "Pee-Dee Hams." Business house,

64 Second St., bet. Main & Market, Louisville, KY. del6-ly

A. SCHOEFFEL.

R. ATWOOD.

C. SCHOEFFEL. JOS. BENEDICT.

A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.,

PORK - PACKERS,

13 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY. del6-ly

JARVIS & CO.,

PORK - PACKERS

AND

General Provision Dealers,

47 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY. del6-ly

A. McBRIDE,

HARDWARE,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Builders'

Housekeepers' and Railroad Hardware

of every description. Agents for

American File Company and

Morse Twist Drills.

75 Third street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY. feb1-ly

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

COTTON YARNS.

BATTING, & C

Nos. 70 and 72 WEST SIDE OF SIXTH ST.,

mh20 ly LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. KAYE,

Manufacturer of

Church, Steamboat and Plantation Bells.

Also, Brass Castings and finished

work of every description, Water

street, bet. First and

Second, Louisville, Ky. 8-26-50

A. H. GARDNER. N. MILLER

GARDNER & MILLER,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 247 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY. 4-1-ly

HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

KENTUCKY BOURBON

AND

RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington streets,

Two doors from the Galt House.

LOUISVILLE, KY. jan 13-ly

1871. ALL AND WINTER 1871.

TRADE.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO.

No. 28 MAIN Street, bet. SEVENTH and

EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

Fall and Winter of 1871.

Which will be offered

LOW TO THE TRADE.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers.

Agents for the sale of the New Albany, Wool-

en and Cotton Mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels,

Blankets, Yarns, Sheetings, &c. oc28-ly

HENRY WEIMHOFF,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 60 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY

Warehouse and Factory No. 29 East

Main St., three door from Galt House oc28-ly

Rhorer & Speed,

119 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.,

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER

HAIR, FIRE-BRICK, &c.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all

orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight,

Special attention to Coopership & Shipments. 4-2-7.

SALT. SALT.

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,

General Agent

Ohio River and Kanawha

SALT COMPANIES,

And sole Agent in this city for the

Ohio River, West Virginia and Kanawha Salt

OF ALL GRADES.

No. 23, THIRD STREET,

Between Main and the River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Ohio River Salt Company is composed

of the following companies:

Dabney Salt Co. Sugar Run Salt Co.

Excelsior do Pomeroy do

Minersville do Leadington do

Union do West Columbia do

Salt do Hartford City do

 Jackson do Bedford do || Clifton do Syracuse do | do |
Diamond do Burnap do	do
Stanton do Gorman do	do
New Castle do Valley City do	do
Windor do	do

The Kanawha Salt Co. is composed of the

following Furnaces:

Pioneer Furnace, Logan Furnace,

Washington do Snow Hill do

Crittenden do Lorena do

Don't Boon do Kenton do

Burning Spring Furnace.

I can furnish any of the above brands that

may be desired. oc19-ly

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE.

USE

SCHROEDER'S

BURNERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY. feb3-ly

THE LOUISVILLE

BROMOPHYTE

Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL,

WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUB-

STANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO

and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior

FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN

THE CITY at \$40 Per Ton.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for

Circular. oc7-ly

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.

JOHN B. DAVIES,

Manufacturer of Marine, Land and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

Grist, Distillery and Saw Mill Machinery,

TOBACCO, COTTON AND HAY PRESSES

AND SCREWS,

Boiler, Sheet Iron and Copper Work of

all Descriptions,

Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings,

Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. feb1-ly

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK,

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

The Great Short Line from CINCINNATI or O-

LUMBUS

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 miles, and arriving one train

in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 miles and arriving 6½ hours in ad-

vance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 miles and arriving 8½ hours in ad-

vance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

The Great Iron Railway Bridges

Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bel-

aire, are completed.

Morning and Night Lines of

Pullman's Palace Drawing Room

and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from Cincinnati or Col-

umbus to Baltimore or Washington City.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS

TRANSFERS AND FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the

South and West.

L. M. COLE. J. L. WILSON,

Gen'l Ticket Agent, Master Transport'n,

Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md.

SIDNEY E. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Cincinnati, Ohio. oc21-ly

FRESH

BLUE-LICK WATER.

We are sole agents in this city for the sale of

Genuine Lower Blue-Lick Water,

HAMILTON, GRAY & CO.,

Maysville, Kentucky, Proprietors.

We are now receiving, fresh from the Springs:

50 barrels Blue-Lick Water.

75 half-barrels Blue-Lick Water.

mar2-ly

GEO. W. WICKS & CO.

102 Main Street.

NOW OUT!! SEE IT!!

BRIGGS & BRO.'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

